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From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, *May 5.*
[NUMBER VI.]

Mr. COLLINS,

I CONCLUDED my laſt with recommending the plan for recovering the value of our money to its former ſtandard, by *immediately calling in all the emitted money and loan certificates, and giving the amount of our true national debt for them, to each his true and proper proportion.*—As this would be only one for fifteen or twenty, I doubt not but my propoſal will amaze ſome, vex others, and enrage a number.—I only claim moderation and candor in judgment, and an impartial attention to what I have before offered on the ſubject, and here would beg leave to ſubjoin,

With the plan I would recommend, for the preſervation of equity and juſtice, 1. That the different States ſeaſonably paſs laws that no one of the citizens ſhall be obliged to receive payment for debts contracted before the year 1777 in this depreciated currency. 2. That all the monies received into our loans before the firſt day of March, 1778, ſhould be exempted, becauſe Congreſs has engaged an equivalent of hard caſh for the intereſt; all that money has ſtood the owners in its original value, and could not be got out again in leſs than three years, to be doubled ſeven times in the kind of trade which has been carried on. 3. And alſo all monies belonging to churches or entruſted to bodies politic, for the uſe and benefit of churches or ſeminaries of learning. And 4. All monies belonging to ſuperannuated perſons, widows and orphans, who are in no way of buſineſs, but are ſupported by the income of their ſtock, becauſe all theſe (except, perhaps, a few who have fallen into this claſs in the courſe of the laſt year or two) have their money at its original value, can have had no influence upon the depreciation, and had no opportunity to act in ſelf-defence; but have been obliged, by the cruel neceſſities of the times, to ſupply what their income fell ſhort from the original ſtock.—Effectual precautions might be uſed to prevent any of theſe exempts from enriching themſelves by fraud in ſuch exemption.—I confeſs this would be no debt properly due to them from government, for their money is in fact worth no more than that of others: If they could purchaſe as much for what they got as for what they gave, and then be ſecured againſt farther depreciation, they would even then gain by ſuch exchange. But it appears to me that civil government ought, by ſuch exemption, to redreſs the grievances brought upon them by the common conſent of the community, remembering that God declares himſelf to be *the defender of the widow and the fatherleſs.*

I would alſo obſerve that if lands and houſes, as they now generally ſell, may alſo be conſidered as the barometer to meaſure the value of our money, then probably it would be at a medium ten for one, and our true national debt be between fifteen and ſixteen millions, and ſo there will be due to the preſent owners of the money one for ten. *

I expect even many farmers and mechanicks, whoſe cauſe I am pleading, and who, as well as the monied men, have lived all the time of the ſuperabundance of our money without paying taxes, laying up money, and frequently counting over their numbers of pounds, will be thunder ſtruck at my propoſal, becauſe they may apprehend, that in ſuch caſe they would hardly hold any of it.—I beg ſuch to recollect that if they could buy as much, after ſuch exchange, for twenty ſhillings as they can now for twenty pounds, what their loſs would be? Surely not one farthing.—Such may hope, as well as the monied men, that their money will yet be made good to them. But pray who do you expect will make it good to you? It muſt either be the money itſelf, or your farms, or both. If the money is exchanged, as I have before adviſed, then your money, cattle and lands, will all bear equal proportion with the monied men, according to the preſent value of the money; but if a tax on land muſt make it good, and you then expect to keep yours, you will act in ſuch caſe juſt like the man who lets fifty pounds to different perſons, and loſes all but one or two, and then gives two thouſand to have the fifty made good to him. Such truly would be your caſe and exceſs of folly.

To convince of this, and ſhow my fellow-citizens our perilous ſituation, and abſolute neceſſity of ſome ſuch plan as I have recommended, let the following ſtate of our national affairs in the preſent conjuncture be ſeriouſly attended to.

As I am not privy to the ſecrets of ſtate, I muſt proceed on what Congreſs has publiſhed, and the nature of things. I truſt if my ſuppoſitions ſhall be impartially tried, they will be found not to exceed real matters of fact.—I ſuppoſe then, with the Pennſylvania author before recited, that if the different ſtate emiſſions are added to the continental, the total ſum may be an hundred and thirty millions of dollars. I have before at random gueſs ſuppoſed our loan-certificates to the amount of about thirty millions. Let us here only ſuppoſe them the half. Then the total amount of our national debt (excluſive of foreign) will be an hundred and forty-five millions of dollars. Then, according to the nature of things, we may ſuppoſe, as the firſt campaign, 1775, was not extenſive, and money not depreciated, that its expences amounted to about four or five millions. The ſecond, 1776, much more extenſive, but money not depreciated, its expences about fifteen or ſixteen millions. The third, 1777, ſtill more extenſive ſouth and north, the army furniſhed by foreign importations, and the money depreciated, perhaps at a medium of two for one, its expences forty-five millions. The fourth and laſt, 1778, as extenſive as the former, but no extraordinary importation of arms and ammunition, money depreciated at a medium of four for one, its expences eighty millions. The total then an hundred and forty-five millions, as before ſuppoſed.—To proceed, if our independence ſhould be acknowledged before the next campaign opens, and a ceſſation of arms enſue, we muſt ſtill keep our armies ſouth, weſt and north, at leaſt for the year 1779. If no truce enſues, the campaign ought to be more extenſive than any of the former, and puſhed with vigour. Let us only ſuppoſe it equal to the laſt, and the preſent depreciation in all the neceſſaries for the army, at the loweſt medium, fifteen for one. In that ratio or proportion the next campaign will coſt us *three hundred millions.*—Whence is this money to be had? Muſt it be paid from new emiſſions? What then will the whole be good for? Or muſt the whole of our preſent emiſſions be got more than twice over into our loans? If even this impoſſibility could be done, it would make our national debt four hundred and forty-five millions, and the yearly intereſt near twenty millions, excluſive of the money now emitted.—Hence our only remedy will be an immediate levying of taxes. The New-Jerſey quota, purſuant to the reſolves of Congreſs, would be in theſe expences for the next campaign ſix millions, not of dollars, but of pounds. And hence every farmer who pays ten pounds as his ſhare of the hundred thouſand, which is this ſpring collecting, will have to pay in the other ſix hundred, and ſo on more or leſs, in proportion to what his ſhare is in the tax now collecting. Now, gentlemen farmers and mechanicks, you may depend upon it that muſt and will be your caſe, if things go on this year as it has begun. If any one ſhould preſume to feign this repreſentation an idle gaſconade or phantom, let him examine it to the bottom, and he will find it to be true; and fatal experience will certainly prove it ſo, unleſs prevented by a timely and effectual remedy.

Here you are to conſider two things,

1. That all the money and bank-notes now emitted, or hereafter to be emitted, muſt be paid in again and deſtroyed. It is not to be ſuppoſed that farmers and mechanicks, though ſo far ſuperior in numbers, have or ever ſhall have the half of this money and the notes in their poſſeſſion at the original diviſion. The moſt of it is, and ever will be, on ſuch diviſion, with the monied part of the community. They now poſſeſs it, with you, at the true value, fifteen or twenty for one. The whole of it cannot be brought to its firſt value. What it is depreciated muſt be loſt ſomewhere. Hence ſuppoſe an hundred millions muſt be ſunk to bring the reſt to its original value. Suppoſe alſo that of that ſum forty millions are in the poſſeſſion of the farmers and mechanicks, and the ſixty millions in that of the monied men. Then if the whole ſum muſt be ſunk by taxes on real property, it is as clear as ſun at noon day, that farmers and mechanicks muſt give up all they have firſt, and then purchaſe the ſixty millions from the monied part, for their produce, or ſtock and herds, or their lands, and then the remaining thirty millions (worth as much as the whole before) will ſtill be in the poſſeſſion of the monied part of the community. As the national debt increaſes, ſo will this fatal evil to farmers and mechanicks increaſe. If you conſider this inevitable conſequence, can you heſitate a moment to deliver up all the money you have, and receive your juſt proportion of what is the true national debt, and ſo remain upon an equitable footing with the monied men. While you cordially aſſiſt in defending the rich in their juſtly acquired riches, can you avoid deteſting the luxurious ſpendthrift, the curſe to civil ſociety, preying upon *your* vitals, and ſupporting his extravagance at your expence?—View the ladies of ſuch gallants of this our age and country, dreſſed off in their top-gallant-ſails at the moderate price of thirty, forty or fifty pounds for each ſuch ſuit, while they are driving in their phætons or coaches and four, caſt their ſupercillious ſneers of diſdain at you, while honeſtly and induſtriouſly employed to procure a comfortable ſubſiſtence. I ſay, while you reflect upon this, can you brook the thoughts of your labouring and toiling, only to make thouſands and millions of depreciated money good in ſuch hands, and throw immenſe riches into their coffers, only to ſupport their extravagance? Surely no!

2. You are to conſider the ſad alternative to which this horrid depreciation of our currency has brought us.—It is in vain to hide things from the people at large, for fear our enemies ſhould know them: *Things*, which (if known) may be prevented before they are paſt recovery: *Things* which our enemies have long foreſeen, laboured hard to promote, and now are the only buoy to their ſinking hope of conqueſt.—I have before ſhewn that our next campaign, if carried on as begun, will coſt us three hundred millions of dollars, at the preſent depreciation. From what I have before obſerved, it is inconteſtibly evident, either that Congreſs muſt have negotiated for a ſufficient ſum from foreign powers, or that the method I have adviſed, or a ſimilar one, muſt be purſued.—If the firſt, it will be only a temporary remedy; in the courſe of one year the tories and monied men will have it hoarded up out of circulation, and the next year we will have this whole ſum of hard caſh an additional debt upon our backs, our original evil ſtill remaining, and ourſelves next year in a worſe dilemma. If Congreſs ſhould not have engaged this money, what then? Can we expect our armies will fight without pay? Can we ſupply them without money? Or will we permit them to let their weapons drop, with *victory, glorious victory* (under the farther ſmiles of Heaven on their juſt exertions) at their command? If ſuch an awful event ſhould happen, what then would you, friends to liberty and your country, have to expect? What profit would your money be to you then? Would you then get one for fifteen or twenty? No, not one farthing for thouſands and millions; and all your herds and flocks, lands and poſſeſſions were gone with your money, and yourſelves and children, and childrens children, were ſlaves of ſlaves for ever.—If mine or a ſimilar plan was carried into execution, and the abuſes in the ſtaff department of our army redreſſed, a moſt vigorous campaign might be carried on, at the expence of about ſix or ſeven millions of dollars, and all the grievances of the military department of our army at once redreſſed. In what I have on this ſuppoſition aſſerted, I do not guide myſelf by our former campaigns. It has long been obſerved by men of judgment, that our military operations have been carried on with moſt wanton deſtruction and unneceſſary expences, but comparing it with that of other nations. Holland, for a number of years ſucceſſively, carried on a war againſt Spain, then the moſt powerful monarch in Europe, both offenſive and defenſive, at the annual expence of nine millions of guilders. Such guilder is worth [illegible] ſhillings York currency. Its amount is conſequently three millions three hundred and ſeventy-five thouſand dollars, with the addition of a moderate ſum on any extraordinary occaſion. With this ſum they held an army ſufficient to garriſon their own towns and fortreſſes, which were numerous; and to lay ſiege to and take many of the ſtrongeſt places from their enemies; and withal, a fleet ſufficient to keep the command of their coaſt and protect their extenſive trade; and almoſt all their troops were levied in foreign countries.—It may be ſaid, that our land carriage is vaſtly more expenſive than theirs by water. I acknowledge it. I find, however, by their calculating an intended campaign, proviſion made for a great number of horſes and carriages to attend the army. I have for this, and the neceſſaries of the army imported at a great riſk, allowed about double. The New-Jerſey quota of this ſum would be about an hundred and thirty thouſand pounds, and the farmer who pays ten pounds in the tax this ſpring collecting, would have to pay about thirteen towards a whole year's expence of the war. There would then be no enlarging of our national debt, no intereſt to be paid, no unneceſſary loan-officers to be maintained—Who then, in good conſcience, can oppoſe ſo ſalutary and neceſſary a meaſure? It appears to me that none can nor will, but ſuch as are bent upon making their fortunes at the expence of others; or ſuch enemies to their country as have eagerly promoted this evil, and hoped for our ruin from it, when they were forced to doubt the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms.

As I am pleaſed to ſee the community become ſenſible of the evils this depreciation has brought upon us, I am willing that every method propoſed for its redreſs ſhould be thoroughly canvaſſed. As I was writing my former number, the piece, Sir, in your Gazette, ſigned *Caius*, fell into my hands. My eager deſire for the welfare of my country urged me to trace his plan in its nature and tendency.—As to his idea of remedying the evil by taxes in the ordinary way, I have given my reaſons againſt in the courſe of theſe numbers. His plan for doing it by annuities would rather increaſe than diminiſh our diſtreſſes. I humbly conceive that this plan ſuppoſes we are about ſinking our national debt, as if the war was over, whereas our daily expences multiply upon us in the ſame proportion as our money has depreciated. If the next campaign is to coſt New-Jerſey ſix millions of pounds, will my friend, in ſuch caſe, think of taking three hundred thouſand pounds out of circulation, at twenty-ſeven thouſand pounds annual intereſt?—Secondly, he does not ſeem to recollect that three hundred thouſand pounds now is actually worth no more than twenty thouſand original value; that the intereſt for one year after the money had recovered its value ſhould be ſeven thouſand pounds more than the whole principal.

Thus, my fellow citizens, I have laid before you the different plans propoſed for the recovery of the loſt value of our money. I have freely adopted that for taxing the *money itſelf.* I have preferred doing the whole of it at once, to that of the Real Farmer doing it by twenty-five per cent. Becauſe, 1. The abſolute neceſſities of our preſent affairs demands ſuch a ſtep. 2. It will be eventually the ſame to the preſent owners of the money. If they get the value of their money, is it not better to compleat the exchange in one day than four or five years? 3. It will

[*For the remainder, ſee the fourth Page.*]

* *Let it here be obſerved, that formerly there was a proper proportion between the price of lands and that of its produce, and other articles of commerce; ſo if lands were purchaſed at 5 l. per acre, and twenty acres of that land, well prepared, would yield a crop, at a medium, of 200 buſhels, and that would ſell at 6 s. per buſhel, then the produce was 60 l. and the land an hundred. In the depreciated money it ſtands thus; 200 buſhels at 15 dollars, is 1125 l. The land at four for one, will be 400 l. See the unreaſonable odds. I am ſure if the monied men were perſuaded that money ſhould be taxed, or pay in proportion for recovering its value, they would ſoon be willing to give 80 l. or 90 l. or 100 l. per acre. Which ſhows how much the farmers are oppreſſed by this partial tax.*

COLOGNE, *Dec.* 25.

OUR accounts from Mentz mention, that an officer of ſome dignity had delivered a memorial to the Elector, in which is repreſented in the ſtrongeſt manner the neceſſity there is for the Eſtates of the Empire to unite and raiſe an army of 50,000 or 60,000 men, as well for the defence of the empire, as to concur in the ſettlement of the affairs of Bavaria. Theſe accounts add that this piece is well drawn up, and much approved of.

Toulon, Dec. 30. We learn from Paris, that an Engliſh Commiſſary, taken ſome time ſince on board a Piedmonteſe veſſel, who had been charged by the Court of London to negociate with different Courts of Europe, had had all his papers ſeized, by which means our Court has gained the knowledge of the ſucceſs of all his negociations.

LONDON.

Jan. 8. An expedition againſt ſeveral of the principal ports of America next ſpring is certainly intended to be carried into execution as early as the ſeaſon will permit: Boſton and Charleſtown in South-Carolina will have the firſt viſits, and are to be puſhed with ſuch vigour as leave no doubt of ſucceſs.

The enſuing campaign in America, at the ſame time that it will be the moſt vigorous on the part of government, will probably be the laſt, for two reaſons: If any thing material is done it may open a ſucceſsful negociation; if the contrary, adminiſtration, it is ſaid, are determined to ſacrifice no more troops in that quarter.

Yeſterday twelve large ſhips were taken up into government ſervice, and ordered to be got ready to proceed to Portſmouth, to take on board the troops for America, which are to be at the firſt mentioned place by the 20th.

Jan. 19. The ways and means for the preſent year are, it ſeems, now determined; nine millions at eight per cent. To pay the intereſt of this exorbitant load of debt, 20s. more is to be laid upon wheels, and 10s. per ann. upon all maid ſervants kept in every family, above one.

Yeſterday in the afternoon two gentlemen, natives of America, arrived at the hotel, Jermain-ſtreet, St. James's, from France, where they landed a few days ago from America, and are reported to be charged with commiſſions of great importance to negociate with government.

Lord Sandwich and Sir Hugh Palliſer are to reſign immediately after the trial of Admiral Keppel; and the Earl of Carliſle is to ſucceed Lord Sandwich, and Governor Johnſtone Sir Hugh Palliſer.

A bill is to be brought into Parliament in a few days (it is expected to-morrow) for recruiting the army; when the pariſhes, it is expected, will be obliged to furniſh a proportionable quota throughout Great-Britain.

Jan. 21. Some private advices being received from Sir Joſeph York at the Hague, that the French Miniſtry have in view ſome intereſting manœuvre to be executed by the Breſt fleet. Orders were yeſterday ſent to the ſea ports for a number of men of war to proceed immediately to Plymouth Sound, and there wait for further inſtructions.

A cartel for the exchange of priſoners with France is at length ſettled, and veſſels are taking up to bring them over.

Jan. 22. Yeſterday the Houſe of Lords had under conſideration Lord Percey's divorce bill. Several witneſſes were examined to prove that Lady Percy had been guilty of adultery, one of whom ſwore, that he had ſeen her Ladyſhip and Mr. Bird in bed together; after which the bill was referred to a committee.

Feb. 4. Count Almodaver, it is moſt poſitively affirmed, is at this very moment in actual poſſeſſion of diſpatches from the court of Spain, adviſing his excellency of the depoſing of his Catholic Majeſty in favour of his ſon, but that no diſturbance had ariſen to the ſtate on that occaſion.

The above mentioned moſt extraordinary event is ſaid to have been brought about through the intrigue of the French faction at Madrid, in order to introduce into power a ſett of miniſters, who had previouſly engaged to take an active part with France againſt their envied foe of Great-Britain.

The court of France have actually preſented a memorial to the States-General, complaining of their condeſcention, as they are pleaſed to term their late conduct towards Great-Britain, reſpecting her late capture of ſeveral of their merchantmen, and peremptorally inſiſting that the Dutch ſhall either oblige the Engliſh to ſuffer them to trade to America freely and openly, or declare for war immediately, either in favour of France or Britain.

Feb. 6. Their High Mightineſſes of Holland are ſaid to have taken great diſguſt at the inſolence of the French memorial lately preſented through their ambaſſador at the Hague, in conſequence of which ſeveral conferences have been held with Sir Joſeph York, highly favourable to the views of Great-Britain.

It is reported, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, purſuant to inſtructions from his court, is taking all proper ſteps to bring about a reconciliation between the French and Britiſh courts, and that he has juſt laid a plan before the miniſtry for that purpoſe, which is now under conſideration.

It is reported that thirty-three ſail of the line and a fleet of tranſports now lie in Breſt-water; that fourteen ſail of the line, beſides a number of frigates, are in the harbour; and that Spain is to join France in the month of April, with twenty-nine ſail of the line.

It is now certain that General Clinton has deſired to be recalled. The command in chief in America has, it is ſaid, been offered to Sir Guy Carleton, who has refuſed it, and it is generally thought General Murray will be appointed.

Feb. 8. The grand fleet which is to rendezvous at Spithead the middle of March, will conſiſt of two firſt rates, four ſecond rates, twelve third rates, nine fifth rates, ſix frigates, four bomb-tenders and two fire-ſhips, beſides ſix cutters to attend the firſt and ſecond rates. There are to be three Admirals and one Commodore; and it is further ſaid, that ſome gentlemen who have not yet had any principal command in the preſent diſturbances, will have appointments in the above fleet.

As ſoon as Admiral Keppel's trial is over, a motion will be made in the Houſe of Commons to expel Sir Hugh Palliſer from his ſeat in that Houſe.

Freſh inſtructions have been ſent to all the commanders on different ſtations, to make prizes of all ſhips, of what nation ſoever, that ſhall be found trading with the Americans.

Feb. 27. Admiral Arbuthnot is appointed Commander of the fleet in America, in the room of Admiral Gambier, who is to come home.

March 3. General Clinton has ſent to the Secretary of War a letter he has received from General Waſhington, deſiring the return of General Burgoyne, and every other officer above the rank of Captain, that has been releaſed without exchange; and it is ſaid that a copy of General Waſhington's letter has been incloſed to every officer in England that is on his parole.

Laſt Friday evening an expreſs arrived at Lord Suffolk's from Sir R. M. Keith, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Vienna, with diſpatches, dated Feb. 15, and containing the important news, that the differences between Auſtria and Pruſſia were at laſt happily ſettled and concluded, according to the propoſal of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and that the treaty of peace would be formally ſigned in a few days.

The particulars of this happy event are thus ſhortly ſtated: "That in conſequence of the mediation undertaken by the Courts of Peterſburgh and Verſailles, his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia had declared his ultimate and invariable reſolution not to liſten to any propoſal of peace, until the Court of Vienna ſhall conſent to reſtore the electorate of Bavaria to its legitimate heir and proprietor, the Elector Palatine; that the Court of Vienna, finding it difficult to authenticate its claims and titles to the ſaid Electorate, and being urged thereto by the mediating powers, had acceded, on the 10th ult. to his Pruſſian Majeſty's propoſitions, excepting only a ſmall diſtrict of Bavaria, for which a renunciation of ſome fœderal rights, &c. were offered as equivalent; that this laſt propoſition had in return been accepted by the King of Pruſſia, on the 13th following, and that thus the public tranquility had been reſtored to the German empire, its laws and conſtitutions preſerved inviolate, and the poſſeſſion of its reſpective Princes ſecured, by the generous and diſintereſted eaſe and interference of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia."

The trial of Vice Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer is ordered to be brought on the 18th of March.

EDINBURGH, February 6.

Extract of a letter from London, February 4.

"The packet in 21 days from New-York, brings the agreeable account of the arrival of a fleet of victualers at that place from Corke; a miſcarriage of that fleet might have been of fatal conſequences, the proviſions for the army being nearly exhauſted.

"There is a rumour of peace with France, but it gains little credit, and is ſuppoſed to be a manœuvre of the Spaniſh ambaſſador here, to gain time, till the French and Spaniſh fleets have made a junction.

"The talk of the day is that all the troops are to be recalled from America (only leaving as many as will garriſon ſome of the frontier towns) Lord Amherſt having given his opinion in the cabinet that war cannot be carried on with America and France at the ſame time with vigour. It is therefore intended to exert all our ſtrength againſt France in the firſt place."

On Tueſday evening a great number of people aſſembled at the new erected Popiſh chapel at the foot of Chalmer's cloſe, which they ſet fire to and conſumed. The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, with the Duke of Buccleugh's Fencibles and the town-guard, attended, and endeavoured to pacify the mob, but in vain, upon which four perſons who were active in the riot were ſeized and lodged in the Caſtle. Next day a large mob went to a Popiſh chapel in Blackfriars wynd, in which the clergyman alſo reſided, which they diſmantled, and carried off and deſtroyed all the furniture, books, &c. they alſo diſmantled the houſes of ſome other Roman Catholics, and then proceeded to the houſe of Principal Robertſon, but did very little damage there, a large party of the Fencibles being ſent to the College for his protection. Nine or ten more people were taken up to the Caſtle. On Wedneſday afternoon ſome troops of dragoons arrived in town, who with the Fencibles and town-guard have continued to patrole the ſtreets, and no material diſturbance has happened ſince that time. The Provoſt and Magiſtrates ſent through a Proclamation on Wedneſday informing the people, that if any further outrages were committed they would be fired upon by the military. The above outrages are ſhocking at any time, but what renders them ſtill more inexcuſable is (as we mentioned in our laſt, from the beſt authority) that the Roman Catholic bill is not to be brought into Parliament."

CHARLESTOWN, March 24.

On the 7th inſtant, ſome of the enemy's cruizers drove a ſchooner from New-England on the reef of St. Santee; on the 9th, a ſhip from Boſton (the old Live Oak, built in the year 1749) Capt. Chapman, was drove aſhore near the ſame place; on the 10th and 11th, two of them appeared in ſight of this town, and chaſed a brig in. Laſt Thurſday, two of them, a ſchooner of ten and a ſloop of eight guns, chaſed a ſloop back, Capt. Howland, coming out of Bull's inlet, and about midnight ſent in their two boats, who boarded and carried her, after a brave reſiſtance, wherein the enemy loſt a lieutenant, a boatſwain, and a carpenter, killed, and four men wounded; Capt. Howland had one man killed, himſelf and another badly wounded. There were ſixteen men in the two boats, and thirteen on board the ſloop, but the latter had only four ſwivels and four muſkets (no pikes or cutlaſſes) and the enemy were on board before they could give a ſecond diſcharge. The vanquiſhed were treated with great inhumanity; and after being ſtripped to the buttons in their ſleeves, and the very ſhoes, all the priſoners, except Capt. Howland and two of his crew, were put aſhore in the boat, among them the wounded man, who had a ſwivel gun-ſhot paſſed through his neck. The ſloop had 25 hogſheads of tobacco on board. On Friday, a privateer ſnow chaſed a brig from Boſton aſhore near Winyah, and got her off before the militia could come to her aſſiſtance.

According to advices from Bermuda, the inhabitants were in a ſtarving condition; the Britiſh ſoldiers (who had no other proviſion than 7 herrings, and an allowance of oatmeal *per* day) having deſtroyed, and deſtroying, all the live ſtock of every kind. In ſhort, both inhabitants and ſoldiery were in ſo alarming a ſituation, that the Governor has permitted ſalt to be exported to this continent, upon condition that the veſſels return with nothing but proviſions to the weſt end, which, for that purpoſe, is put into a kind of neutral ſtate, and he has condeſcended to write paſſports, entreating that the cruiſers on both ſides may not moleſt the veſſels ſo employed.

It is remarkable, that in the account publiſhed in Georgia, *by authority*, of the taking of Savannah, after the number of priſoners is particularly mentioned, it is added, that "*eighty three rebels were found dead on the common;*" not a ſyllable of *any wounded!* A gentleman, lately eſcaped from Georgia, gives as the reaſon, that Sir James Baird's light infantry, in tenderneſs to the *wounded*, diſpatched them *all* with eight or ten ſtabs of the bayonet, except Col. Walton, who happened to fall into the hands of a gentleman that had not renounced humanity.

Col. Campbell, in his letter to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Savannah, the 19th of January, mentions the ſame number of *dead* found on the field, but adds 11 wounded; a very uncommon proportion indeed in the uſual way of military rencounters! But the Colonel ſays, Sir James, " with *his uſual gallantry*, terminated the fate of the day with *brilliant ſucceſs*."

The face of our affairs ſeems to be changing with the opening ſpring, and to flatter us with propitious events. The militia now flock to the camp in the interior country with alacrity, and expreſs the moſt earneſt deſire for an early and active campaign: his Excellency our Governor arrived there laſt Thurſday, in perfect health; he is accompanied by Major Pierce Butler, who, notwithſtanding his indifferent ſtate of health, has taken upon him the laborious duty of Adjutant-General. The army on the frontiers, under the command of Brigadier-General Williamſon, daily increaſes in force; and the continental troops, under the immediate command of Major-General Lincoln, have within theſe few days made a movement, in conſequence of the enemy in Georgia, under Brigadier General Prevoſt, again attempting to advance into the country. All our armies are plentifully ſupplied, in good health and high ſpirits; and it is to be hoped, that the abominable practice of monopolizers, extortioners, and ſome of the modern ſpeculators, will ſoon meet with ſuch a check as may moſt effectually baffle the inſidious projects of our ſecret enemies, and relieve the people who are moſt aggrieved thereby.

March 30. Our advices from Head-Quarters inform of an unſucceſsful expedition of two of our gallies and an armed ſloop, againſt a galley and an armed ſloop of the enemy, that were ſtationed a little above Abercorn creek. The following is the moſt authentic account of that affair that has been yet received: On the 20th inſtant our two gallies and ſloop ſet off from Puryſburgh about midnight, and intended to have boarded the enemy's veſſels immediately, but by ſome unlucky fatality the ſloop got aſhore before ſhe had proceeded two miles, and the largeſt galley met with the ſame accident, when within a mile of the enemy's veſſels. By theſe misfortunes, our veſſels were retarded from their intended attack till the enemy were apprized of their approach, and had time to be reinforced by an armed flat, and to have a maſked battery erected on the ſouth ſide of the river. At length the galley got off, and with the other proceeded to the attack next morning; but juſt as the action commenced, and when only within 250 yards of the Britiſh veſſels, ſhe again unfortunately got aground. The engagement began at 10, and continued with great fury and obſtinacy till near one o'clock when 40 of our men being killed and wounded, among the former Capt. Campbell, and finding the enemy to be ſuperior, and no poſſibility of bringing the gallies off, they were at laſt obliged to abandon them and take to their boats, bringing off with them ſome of their wounded companions, and have ſince got up the river, where they were employed in getting off the ſloop.

Tueſday laſt his Excellency the Governor, with his Aids, and ſeveral Officers of rank, eſcorted by a detachment of the Charleſtown volunteers, ſet out for the camp at Orangeburgh.

April 2. The Britiſh forces in Georgia having advanced higher up the country, has occaſioned General Lincoln, with the main body of our army, to make a movement.

Gen. Williamſon's army is now conſiderably augmented; a detachment from it, conſiſting of ſix hundred horſe, under the command of Cols. Hammond and Pickins, have, within theſe few days, croſſed Savannah river, and were in Georgia when the laſt advices came away.

April 7. The Bayonets to the Britiſh Light Infantry Pieces taken at Beaufort on the 4th of February laſt, are of the moderate Length of Eighteen Inches!

Extract of a Letter from Camp, dated April 4.

"General Williamſon having ordered a detachment of horſe under the command of Lieut. Col. Ely Kerſhaw, acting in conjunction with Col. Twig's of Georgia (in all about 200 men) to croſs Savannah River at Beach Iſland, in order to facilitate the operations of Cols. Hammond and Pickens in the upper parts of that State; he croſſed the river accordingly, but not without being diſcovered by ſome perſons who gave notice thereof to the enemy: Lieut. Col. Prevoſt ordered Major Spurgen of the Carolina Loyaliſts, with Major Sharp of the Georgia Militia, to attack our detachment. On the 31ſt of March, at 8 o'clock in the evening, the parties met, the woods being very open and the moon ſhining bright, the enemy, amounting to about 200 attacked our people, and to it they went. The engagement laſted two hours, when the enemy gave way, leaving Spurgen and ſeveral others dead on the field. Our party purſued them two miles, and till they were within ſeven of the enemy's main body, and after deſtroying a ſtockade fort which the enemy had occupied, returned with Sharp, mortally wounded, and ſeveral other priſoners. Sharp is ſince dead. Our party ſuſtained no other loſs than three men wounded, none dangerouſly."———If all our Militia will only imitate theſe, how ſoon might we not remove the enemy from our Siſter State, and prevent a deluge of blood, by the Britiſh king's Indian allies.

A letter from one of the American Commiſſioners at the Court of France, dated 8th of December laſt, ſays, the deſign of the enemy, the enſuing campaign in America, is to lay waſte all they can on the Sea-Coaſts, and to harraſs the Frontiers of every State, with detachments from their troops in Canada and Florida, in conjunction with all the Tories and Indians they can collect.

The Daphne man of war, from off St. Auguſtine, has been at Georgia, and, we are told, ſailed from thence laſt Thurſday with four or five tranſports for New-York. Remain, at Tybee, the Vigilant, Captain Chriſtian; at Cockſpur, the Fowey, Capt. Henry; at Savannah (beſides the tranſports and a number of trading veſſels from New-York, the Weſt-Indies, and St. Auguſtine) three priſon ſhips, full of Americans; at St. Simon's the Spitfire and Bellona armed brigs, careening, their crews deſerting faſt; on a cruize, the Keppel armed brig, the ſhip Lord George Germaine,———and four or five ſmall craft, of St. Auguſtine; Captain Henry, of the Fowey, is ſaid to treat ſuch priſoners as fall into his hands with great humanity. The Unicorn is gone to her ſtation at New-Providence.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 30.

By an expreſs, which arrived here a few days ago from the frontiers, we are informed of the following barbarities having been lately committed by the ſavages in thoſe parts, viz. That on Friday the 19th ult. Thomas Campbell and his two children, of Yohogania county, John Vannatree's family, on the Ohio, and a family or two on the frontiers of Pennſylvania, were killed and ſcalped by the Indians; and on the 27th following, Samuel Glaſs's wife and child, a negroe wench, and three children, were likewiſe killed and ſcalped by the Indians.

We are informed, by good authority, that the States

of Holland have at length ordered repriſals to be made on the Engliſh for the injuries which their commerce hath ſuſtained from them, and that in conſequence thereof, and as a farther ſecurity to the trade of the ſtates, a number of ſhips of war, frigates, and other armed veſſels, have been equipped to cruiſe againſt the Engliſh.

BOSTON, *April* 26.

We have the pleaſure to acquaint the public, that laſt Thurſday evening arrived here the Continental Frigate Queen of France, Capt. Olney, with the ſhip Maria, of 16 guns, three brigs, and the ſchooner Hibernia, being the remainder of the eight ſail captured by the Warren, Queen of France and Ranger.

The Ranger, Capt. Simpſon, is arrived at Portſmouth, with the other brig and ſchooner Chance.

Laſt evening the brig Tyrannicide, Capt. Allen Hallet, belonging to this State, returned into port from a ſucceſsful cruize, having taken, ſince the brig Revenge mentioned in our laſt, a ſchooner bound from the Weſt Indies for Newfoundland, laden with rum, ſugar and melaſſes; and on Tueſday laſt a fine ſhip of 360 tons, mounting 14 ſix pounders, bound from Scotland for New-York, laden with dry goods, and above 1000 barrels of proviſions, of different kinds.

April 29. We hear the plundering tories have lately made a ſecond viſit to Nantucket. Laſt Monday ſe'nnight they went in four ſmall ſchooners to that iſland, armed with only ſwivel guns. They carried off ſix hundred barrels of oil, five hundred of which belonged to a Jew at Newport, and four ſmall veſſels. They left the iſland on Friday following. A ſingle well armed brig or ſchooner might with eaſe have taken them all. Upon the appearance of a ſail, they were in conſternation; all hands embarked with their plunder, and rowed from the iſland againſt wind and tide.

All the half pay officers in the Britiſh naval ſervice, at New-York and other places in America, we hear, are ordered to Britain, to enter into full ſervice.

Friday laſt arrived here Captain Munro in a ſloop from Surrinam, after a paſſage of thirty-ſix days. By this veſſel we learn that a ſhip had arrived there from Holland in thirty days, as ſhort a paſſage as was almoſt ever known, which brought an account there, that Holland had been nearer to a revolution than was ever remembered ſince the ſeven provinces were formed into a diſtinct ſtate: That the commotions had not yet ſubſided; and that their High Mightineſſes, the States General, were in great perplexity how to conduct affairs in this trying ſituation. The court of London, it is ſaid, has peremptorily demanded the twelve ſhips of the line, and the land forces which Holland is bound by treaty to furniſh, in caſe France declares war againſt the former. The States know not how to comply with this demand, nor how to evade it. The Stadholder, and ſome leading men in the city of Rotterdam, are warmly in the Britiſh intereſt; and the court of London ſpares no coſt or pains in their preſent critical ſituation to increaſe this intereſt. On the other hand the generality of the merchants and inhabitants of the United States warmly oppoſe a compliance with this demand, and every meaſure propoſed to be taken in ſupport of Britain: They complain loudly, in the moſt determined manner, that the flag of Holland has been groſly inſulted, and the rights of their neutrality ſhamefully violated by the Britiſh cruizers: That the moſt intolerable depredations have been made upon their trade, under pretence of ſtopping ſupplies from going to France and America: That a great part of their Norway fleet had been taken by Engliſh ſhips, and no ſatisfactory anſwer given to their complaints on this head. Amſterdam, the firſt city in Holland, takes the lead in theſe warm remonſtrances; a large number of the principal merchants, and men of the firſt eſtates and influence, lately went in a body in near forty coaches to the Hague, to preſent them to their High Mightineſſes. They inſiſt that the fleet and arms of Holland ſhould not be employed for the ſupport of a power that would ruin its commerce, and wiſhes to monopolize the trade of the whole world. They publicly declare, that rather than ſubmit to this, they will take their ſhips and merchandize to France and other powers, where they ſhall find protection. They call upon the States to defend the trade of their ſubjects and the honour of their king. They offer the loan of any ſum, ſhould it be needed for the purpoſe; and ſcruple not to intimate, that if this is not done ſoon, they will do it at their own charge, and indemnify themſelves for the loſſes they have ſuſtained. At the ſame time they profeſs their deſires for an accommodation between France, England and America, that ſhall be fair and reaſonable, and not prejudicial to the trade of Holland, and the other maratime powers in Europe.—This is a general idea of affairs in Holland, given by an intelligent perſon who came from Surrinam in the above mentioned veſſel.—America ought to know its own importance; to be ſteady to its allies and friends; and to extend its views in all treaties to the whole commercial world.

It is ſaid the prizes taken by the Warren, &c. turn out richer than was at firſt expected; every day, in unlading them, new diſcoveries are made of valuable articles, not included in the invoice. The collective value, it is now ſuppoſed, will exceed an hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

We hear the American refugees in England have loſt their hopes of returning in triumph to this country. They deſpair of having their former boaſts accompliſhed, of ſeeing America under a Britiſh military government, and all the leaders of the revolution hanged. They are accordingly retiring to Yorkſhire, Wales, and the remoteſt corners of Britain, the bounty of tyranny not allowing them to live in ſplendor.

Captain Richard Salter arrived at Portſmouth laſt Monday from Teneriffe in a ſhort paſſage, and ſays that the French have taken Senegal, on the coaſt of Africa.

The Scotch papers are ſtuffed with the proceedings of mobs, &c. who have aſſembled in every quarter of that Kingdom, where any houſes were ſuppoſed to be appropriated for the exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion, and demoliſhed them, notwithſtanding the interpoſition and threats of the civil and military authority, who repeatedly aſſembled to quell the rioters—but to little effect. All the corporations in the Proteſtant intereſt in Edinburgh, &c. have had meetings, and petitioned their repreſentatives in parliament to oppoſe in the moſt ſtrenuous manner any bill that ſhould be brought in for the repeal of the penal laws of that kingdom then in force, reſpecting the popiſh religion—as ſolemnly guaranteed to them at the union.

Laſt Thurſday two ſmall privateers from New-York were carried into New-London, by the Hancock and Beaver privateers from that port; alſo two ſloops and a ſchooner retaken, the latter belonged to this State.

PROVIDENCE, *April* 24.

Thurſday laſt arrived in town, the honorable Brigadier General Stark. The real whigs in this State conſider as a good omen, that the vanquiſher of the Britiſh king and parliament, at Saratoga, has now with him *that man*, who, at Bennington, prepared the grand *Burgoynade* which happened on the 17th of October, 1777; and the *enemy* being well acquainted with the merit of the Generals Glover and Cornel, who are alſo in this department, we are ſatisfied they will be very *cautious* how they knock at our *Gates*.

CHATHAM, *May* 4.

We hear, from undoubted authority, from New-York, that four regiments of the enemy are actually embarked for ſea, and, from circumſtances, 'tis thought a general embarkation will ſhortly take place.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from General SCHUYLER *to General* WASHINGTON, *dated Albany, April* 27, 1779.

"Laſt night Capt. Graham, of Van Schaick's, delivered me diſpatches from that officer, adviſing me of the ſucceſs of the troops of the United States under his command, on the enterprize againſt Onondaga; for particulars permit me to refer your Excellency to the encloſed papers.

"The ſecrecy, diſpatch and propriety with which Col. Van Schaick has executed his orders, do him great honour, and he is highly ſatisfied with the conduct of the officers and troops that accompanied him on the expedition."

Fort-Schuyler, April 24, 1779.

Minutes and Proceedings of the Onondaga expedition.

EARLY on Monday morning, the 19th inſt. I marched from Fort Schuyler with a detachment of troops, conſiſting of 558 men, including officers, and after putting eight days proviſion into 29 batteaux which had been conveyed over the carrying-place in the night, and leaving a ſufficient number of ſoldiers to aſſiſt the batteaux men to get the boats down Wood-Creek, with five officers to hurry them on, the remainder of the troops marched to the old Scow place, 22 miles by land, but much more by water; the troops arrived at 3 o'clock P. M. but the boats did not all arrive till 10 o'clock, having been much obſtructed by trees which had fallen acroſs the creek. As ſoon as the boats arrived, the whole of the troops embarked, and upon entering the Oneida lake, were much impeded by a cold head wind, made one halt in the night for the rearmoſt boats to come up, and proceeded to Priſſer's Bay, where we arrived at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th inſtant, to wait again for the coming up of all the boats, when we continued with as much expedition as poſſible to the Onondaga landing, oppoſite to Old Fort Brewerton, and arrived there at 3 o'clock P. M. from whence, after leaving the boats with a proper guard, we marched 8 or 9 miles on our way to the Onondaga ſettlement, and lay on our arms all night without fire, not being able to continue our march in the dark. (The night cold.)

Very early on the 21ſt we proceeded on to the Salt Lake, forded an arm of that lake 200 yards over and 4 feet deep a conſiderable part of the way; puſhed on to the Onondaga Creek, where Captian Graham with his company of light infantry took an Onondaga warrior priſoner, which was the firſt Indian we had diſcovered; ordered Captain Graham to endeavour to ſurround the firſt Onondaga ſettlements, which were about two miles off, and haſtening on the troops by companies as they croſſed the creek upon a log (the creek not being fordable) I ſoon arrived with the whole of the detachment at the principal caſtle; but was before appriſed of their having diſcovered our advanced parties while they were taking ſome priſoners; upon which I ordered different routes to be taken by ſeveral different detachments, in order to ſurround as many of their ſettlements as poſſible at the ſame time, which extended 8 miles in length, with ſome ſcattered habitations lying back of the caſtles, and on the oppoſite ſide of the creek, but notwithſtanding we entered their firſt ſettlement in the moſt ſecret manner and quite undiſcovered by them, they ſoon received the alarm throughout the whole and fled to the woods, but without being able to carry off any thing with them. We took 33 Indians and one white man priſoners, and killed 12 Indians. The whole of their ſettlements, conſiſting of about 50 houſes, with a large quantity of corn and beans, were burnt, a number of fine horſes, and every other kind of ſtock we found were killed, about 100 guns, ſome of which were rifles, were found among the plunder, the whole of which, after the men had loaded themſelves with as much as they could carry, was deſtroyed, with a conſiderable quantity of ammunition, one ſwivel, taken at the Council-Houſe, had the trunnions broke off, and was otherwiſe damaged, and in fine the deſtruction of all their ſettlements was compleat. After which we began our march back, recroſſed the creek and forded the arm of the lake, along ſide of which we encamped on very good ground, having been once interrupted in our return by a ſmall party of Indians, who fired at us from the oppoſite ſide of the creek, but were ſoon beat off by Lieut. Evans's rifle-men, with the loſs of one killed on the part of the enemy, and none on our own; (fair weather all this day) 22d, marched down to the landing, found the batteaux in good order, reimbarked and rowed to the Seven Mile Iſland, where we encamped.—Fair weather—23d, croſſed the lake, and landed two miles up Wood-Creek, at two o'clock, left two companies to guard and aſſiſt the batteaux-men in getting up the boats, marched 8 miles and encamped along ſide of Fiſh-Creek. Fair weather. Saturday 24th, ſmall ſhowers of rain on our march to the fort, where we arrived at 12 o'clock, having been out five days and an half, the whole diſtance of going and returning being 180 miles, not having loſt a ſingle man. G. V. SCHAICK.

A Return of Priſoners taken, and the number of killed in the Onondaga caſtle, on the 21ſt of April, 1779.

Two Sachems, 6 warriors, 12 women, 13 children, 1 white man, priſoners. Twelve killed, chiefly warriors.

(Copy) G. V. SCHAICK, Col.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Laſt night the brig Convention, Capt. Allen, arrived here in three weeks from Martinico, by whom we learn, that the French and Engliſh fleets were ſtill in harbour, watching each others motions; that a Cartel is ſettled with Admiral Byron for the exchange of American priſoners, five of whom came paſſengers with him; that great ſickneſs prevails on board the Engliſh fleet at St. Lucia; and that the day before he failed a 50 gun ſhip and twelve ſail of tranſports arrived at Martinico from Old France, being part of a fleet of 50 ſail of tranſports, under convoy of five men of war, which they parted with at ſea, bound to that place.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Pitt, dated April 20.

"We have certain accounts here of a woman on Cheat River killing one Indian, wounding another with a broad ax, and making her eſcape. On my way over the Laurel Hill, I heard of Mr. Sampſon's ſon being taken by the Indians at his plantation, and another man and woman of that neighbourhood. About the 9th a party of four men were ſent expreſs from this poſt for Hannah's Town, and every one found dead and ſcalped about 15 miles from this on the great road.—13th, David Morgan, of Monongalia county, being at his field near a fort, diſcovered two Indians creeping up to a few young people, who were at work in the field; he gave the children the alarm, and upon the Indians purſuing them he ſhot down the foremoſt, the other purſued him, made a blow at him with his tomahawk, cut off his little finger, and the ſecond almoſt through; they then cloſed and ſtruggled for the Indian's knife, which Mr. Morgan got hold of, drew it through the hand of the ſavage and ſtabbed him; upon which they diſengaged. Mr. Morgan made to the fort, and the other to the woods. A party immediately ſet out, found the one dead and the wounded ſitting; he aſked mercy, and it was granted; but on their way in he became ſurly, one of the party tomahawked him, and took in both their ſcalps.—14th, at Cavell's Mill, a man who had fled from the north ſide of the Pennſylvania road was hunting his horſe, he diſcovered two Indians ſkulking in a thicket within a few hundred yards of the houſe, he fired and wounded one of them, then ran to the houſe, where a few more joined him, they followed the track, found him, and took his ſcalp; they purſued the other, but he made his eſcape. 16th, David Maxwell and his wife were killed and ſcalped at Bruſh-run, within a few miles of Bradock's old road, their daughter (a young woman) was taken ſome time ago. By this you may obſerve that our ſituation is more alarming than you have ever ſeen it; nay, the very place where the inhabitants flew to for ſecurity is now become a dangerous frontier."

NEW-YORK, *May* 3.

Capt. Quill, in the privateer brig Chance, of this port, has taken and carried into Antigua a privateer ſchooner, from Virginia, William Smith, maſter, late of this town; and a brig from the Eaſtward, laden with oyl and lumber.

Prizes ſent in ſince our laſt.

Sloop Minerva, Tent, from Alexandria for Bilboa; the Hornet, of South-Carolina, of 16 ſix pounders; brig Nancy, Bently, from the Eaſtward for South-Carolina; ſchooner Diſpatch, from Plymouth for Gaudaloupe; a ſchooner, from Salem for Cape Francois; cutter Revenge, Cunningham, of 16 guns; brig Speedwell, Hale, from Martinico for Newberry; a ſchooner, formerly the Shelah, of this port; ſchooner Hancock, Lawton, from Boſton for Surrinam; brig General Lee, Patterſon, from the Iſle of Rhie, in France, for Philadelphia; ſchooner Grampus, Harlow, from Plymouth for Cape Francois; ſloop Flying Fiſh, Conway, from Alexandria for France; ſhip Swift, Whippey, from Dartmouth for South-Carolina; ſhip Jane, Caſtle, from Bourdeaux for Philadelphia; and ſhip Proſperity, Rotitoia, from Cadiz for Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

THAT large, commodious and well accuſtomed Tavern at the Falls of Schuylkill, now occupied by Mr. *Aaron Hunter*, which is to be entered upon at the expiration of his leaſe, or ſooner, if he and the future tenant ſhall agree.

Alſo, *to be Let*, a Plantation of 125 acres at the *Fat-Land Ford*, on the ſouth ſide of Schuylkill. In lieu of rent certain repairs of the fences and premiſes which were neceſſarily injured by the army during their encampment there, will be accepted. Enquire of WILLIAM SMITH. ¶

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

A MAN, a COMPLEAT GARDENER and FARMER, would, on the Proſpect of a Conſtancy, engage on very low Terms. Any Gentleman in WANT of ſuch a Perſon, by leaving a Line with the Printers, ſhall be waited on. ‖1w.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, adjoining to Mrs. Mary Brown, and Mr. Evans, hatter; the ground on Market-ſtreet is 24½ feet, of which 4½ feet is left to form a nine feet alley, and runs 100 feet back; the front of the building is 20 feet on the ground floor, and 29 feet on the ſecond floor, extending over the whole alley; with a brick kitchen, a large wooden ſtable and a good neceſſary. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Meſſieurs BENJAMIN HARBESON, and JOSEPH CARSON, or Capt. CHARLES PEALE, in Market-ſtreet.

¶ ROBERT TAGGART.

JAMES BUTLAND,
FRINGE and LACE-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, that he is removed out of Front-ſtreet into Second ſtreet, between the Bridge and Spruce-ſtreet, where may be had all kinds of UNIFORMS for the ARMY.

Shopkeepers, Coach-makers, Hatters, Saddlers, and others, may be ſupplied with all kinds of WORSTED BINDING, LININGS, TAPES, ſaddle cloths, girth-webs, fringe of all ſorts, line and taſſels for bed and window curtains, &c. ¶

To be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 19th of May inſt. at the Coffee-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, at ſeven o'clock in the evening,

A VERY valuable tract of 418 acres of LAND, ſituate in Roxborough townſhip, in Morris county, New-Jerſey; it is very well timbered with large oak and hickory, and lies within a mile of Andover Iron-works, and but about five miles from Hacket's town, being very convenient to either of thoſe places. On this tract are low ground, ſwamp and cripple, which produce plenty of graſs on the ſame, tho' wild and uncultivated. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be further informed by applying to WILLIAM SHAW, living near the Old Ferry, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MARGARET SETTLETON, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment; and all thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be paid, by ANDREW DUNBAR, and JOHN MAN, jun. Executors. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Stewart, late of East-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the 14th of June next, that they may be adjuſted by JOHN LEWIS, and ROBERT WALLACE, Executors. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living above the Barracks, in Second-ſtreet, on the 25th of April, a black horſe COLT, two years old, about 13 hands high, neither docked nor cut, but has lately been trimmed. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid colt, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ISAAC WHITE.

not give those opportunities to subtil and designing men to impose upon the honest and more innocent, that so long a time would do.

I have given my reasons in support of my opinions, and leave you to judge. It is highly probable that some, without hesitation, will condemn the plan I have advised to be pursued, and perhaps take the trouble to attempt a confutation of my arguments.—Of such I beg the favour to take up the true *matter in debate*, which is *not the raising taxes to pay the national debt*, but *the recovery of depreciated value of our money*; and therein to point out my fundamental errors; and I assure such, that I shall gratefully receive conviction. And if any one shall point out withal, a remedy more easy, just and efficacious, it will ease my mind of much perplexity and trouble, under which it has laboured many a day, on account of the state of our national affairs—If any should attack me, not with solid arguments, but with scurrility, buffoonery and abuse, because I recommend a plan, which, if put in execution, would effectually frustrate their schemes for enriching themselves, at the expence of the labours and honestly acquired possessions of others; I say, the abuse of such I shall endeavour to treat in a manner becoming the character of a patriot.

You, my friends and countrymen, who have hitherto proved, and still must prove the bulwark of safety against the tyranny of Britain; you have bore the shock, and have hitherto proved the happy means of our political salvation; your valour and patriotism have rescued a devoted people from the jaws of exterior tyranny: It appears to me that one noble effort more, against an internal evil, not less dangerous than the former, and you will thereby bring the vessel of our state within a safe harbour.—Should the plan I have recommended, or any similar one, appear to our Legislature, or our Representatives in Congress, proper to be pursued, prudence will dictate to them not to undertake so uncommon and bold a step, without being previously assured that you will cordially support them in the execution, when resolved upon. Therefore let me intreat you to resume your former public spirit and patriotism, and boldly step forth against our internal enemies, who, by the depreciation of our currency, have laboured to cut the sinews of our just defensive war; prepare petitions, and present them to our honourable Legislature at their next meeting, praying them to endeavour a redress in the premises; assuring them that if they in their wisdom shall see fit to fall upon any such expedient, as herein before recommended, to recover the value of the depreciated money, that you will faithfully assist in carrying it into execution, and that they would instruct their Representatives in Congress accordingly. As our internal policy is to us a matter of the last importance, demand of your Representatives that the minutes of their proceedings be punctually published, immediately after every meeting and session, in order that you may have a better opportunity to judge who you may trust, than you have hitherto had. Be careful, and commit your most important concerns only to men of probity, prudence and merit, whose interest coincides with yours, if such possibly may be had. I am confident, my respected fellow-citizens, if you were sensible of the dangerous situation this detestable depreciation has brought us in, you would, if you are real friends to your country, drop all hopes of inriching yourselves by the recovery of its value, you would make a cordial sacrifice of all the surplus you possess of it, and earnestly exert yourselves in seasonably procuring an effectual remedy.—May indulgent Heaven! in his kind providence, direct to it, and smile farther on our honest struggles for liberty, property and safety, is the sincere and cordial prayer of him who takes delight, Sir, in subscribing himself

Your's and his country's friend,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Mr. *Collins*,—Be pleased to subjoin this to my sixth number. I apprehend some persons may be induced, from the descriptive account I have given of myself in your Gazette, No. 39, to suspect that I am influenced only by self-interest, as my estate only lies in real property. Again to blunt the edge of such weapons before an attack, I beg leave to inform such, that Providence has placed me in circumstances of life so as to defend myself, in case a tax on real property was to make good the depreciated money. Suppose I could spare of real property to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds original value, and reserve sufficient for a comfortable subsistence, then it is evident that would now sell for fifteen thousand. In case I put that sum into our loan-office, it would draw nine hundred pounds annual interest. Hence it is manifest, that if even money should be taxed in the ordinary way, in proportion to lands, that I could pay five hundred pounds annual tax for this money, have four hundred over, and pursuant to the resolves of Congress, in thirteen or fourteen years raise this part of my estate from fifteen hundred to fifteen thousand: And where should I get this from? I am sure neither the income of the real property, nor the lawful interest of the true value could ever give me a quarter of that sum. Then the answer is plain, it must come from oppressing my honest industrious neighbours. If unjust self-interest swayed me, then this should have been the plan I would have endeavoured to pursue.

Best clayed SUGARS,

In Hogsheads and Barrels, To be SOLD by

JOHN BENEZET,

Who continues to give the very highest Price for Bills on the Commissioners at Paris, for Interest due on Loan-Office Certificates. ¶

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday, the 14th day of May instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A PLANTATION, containing 125 acres, situate in Providence township, Philadelphia county, 26 miles from the city of Philadelphia, half a mile from the Trap tavern; there is on the premises a large stone dwelling-house, but four years built, a stone barn 45 by 25 feet, with a cedar roof, and stables under; a spring-house, and other convenient buildings; there are about two thirds of the land cleared, 11 or 12 acres of meadow, watered by several springs, which likewise supplies every field on the place with water; about 5 acres of apple and peach orchard, mostly thriving trees; the fields are good for grain and pasture, the woodland is well timbered. Any person inclining to purchase, may see the place, by applying to GEORGE BACHTAL, living on the premises; the conditions will be made known at the time of sale, by

¶ JOSEPH SRIGLEY.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH PALMER,

At his STORE, in Water-street, next Door but one above Messr. *Hartley* and *Potts*, and nearly opposite the Old Ferry,

OLD Madeira Wine, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter-cask or gallon;

Old Spirit, by the hogshead, barrel or gallon;

West-India Rum, by the hogshead, barrel or gallon;

Melasses, by the hogshead or gallon;

Loaf, Clayed and Muscovado Sugars, by the loaf, hogshead or barrel;

Coffee, by the tierce or barrel; Chocolate; Fine Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea;

Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Black Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Rice and Cotton;

Indigo, by the tierce or barrel; Cheese, &c. &c.

All the above goods are of the first quality; he keeps a constant assortment, sells them on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail, and will be obliged to those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. ‡4w.

WAS LOST some time ago, a CERTIFICATE, signed by Clement Biddle, F. M. G. dated at Morehall, May 5th, 1778, No. 264, for *Four Hundred and Fifteen Dollars and Twelve Ninetieths*. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to the subscriber, in Birmingham, Chester county, or to WILLIAM WISTER, Merchant, in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall have *TWENTY DOLLARS* reward.

CHARLES DILWORTH.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the township of Greenwich, county of Sussex, and State of New-Jersey, containing 388 acres, about 70 cleared, the remainder well timbered. There are on the premises two good houses, a barn, stable, &c. Through the land runs as good a stream for a grist and saw-mill as any in the county, and good seats for both. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. THOMAS LOUREY, or the subscriber in Flemington. ¶

May 1, 1779. PHILIP YAUGER.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward,

STRAYED or stolen, last night, out of the subscriber's pasture, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, about four years old, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands and an half high, shod before, no brand mark, a small star in his forehead, lately docked, a little shy of being saddled, and is of good courage. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, if stolen, so that the owner may have his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or *Forty Dollars* for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

May 2, 1779. ‡ PETER TYSON.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1779.

To be LETT, for one or more years, and may be entered on the first day of August next,

THAT old accustomed and well known INN, called the BLACK HORSE Tavern, situate in Black Horse Alley, opposite Lætitia Court. For terms, enquire of BENJAMIN FLOWER, in Walnut-street, near Second-street; or, in his absence of Mr. ANDREW DOZ, in Third-street.

To be LETT for the Summer season, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT elegant HOUSE in Abington township, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, late in the possession of the Revd. Dr. Treat, together with part of the garden, and several other privileges, which will render it extremely suitable for a gentleman's seat. For terms apply to William Hollingshead, Esq; in Philadelphia, or to the subscribers,

SAMUEL LEECH.
SAMUEL ERWIN.
¶

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Londonderry township, Chester county, within two miles of Stephen Cochran's tavern, a dark iron grey HORSE, proud cut, four years old this grass, about 15 hands high, trots well, trimmed under the bridle and fetlocks. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by

April 26, 1779. ¶ WILLIAM REED.

Hilltown Township, Bucks County, April 26, 1779.

ABSCONDED from their Bail, on or about the last March Term, two persons residenters in the township aforesaid, one named *Edward Jones*, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, dark complexion: The other named *Jonathan Jones*, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet nine inches high, black hair, fair complexion; it is supposed that they keep together. Whoever secures the said persons in any county goal and gives information to the subscribers, living in the township aforesaid, shall receive *One Hundred Dollars* reward for each of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN LEWIS and WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

WAS taken up last spring, a small dun MARE, about 13 hands high, supposed to be twelve years old, neither brand nor ear mark; and now in possession of the subscriber living in Moreland township, near Smithfield. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

‡ ISAAC STATS.

New-Castle County, April 10, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Red-lion Hundred and county aforesaid, on the 22d of September last, two STEERS, and a HEIFER, they are all of a black and white colour; the Steers about six years old, the Heifer, three years old. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, in six weeks, otherwise they will be valued and sold for the same, by

¶ JOHN HYATT.

Alexandria, Virginia, April, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning,

ABOUT 200 ACRES of LAND, situated a little above the town, with the improvements thereon.---It will be laid out in lots, nearly as follows.---One of about 14 acres, on which is the large manfion house, with several out-houses, an excellent orchard of apple and cherry trees, and has a front on the river Patowmack, of 30 roods:---Another on the western line will contain about 20 acres, several of which are meadow, and having a beautiful eminence on the back part of it, commands a view of the town, and an extensive prospect up and down the river, from which it is about one mile distant:---Between those lots will be several of about 5 acres each:---A lane of 33 feet wide will run from the river to the eastern side of the 20 acre lot, between which lane and Alexandria will be another range of lots, of about 5 acres each, extending from the river to the aforesaid 20 acre lot:---They are very suitable for pasture, being fine and level. The whole number of lots will be from 30 to 40, the neareft about half a mile from town, and the farthest about a mile and a half. For farther particulars, apply to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in ALEXANDRIA. ‖4w.

Abington, April 1, 1779.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, last night, Two young MARES, natural trotters, the one a brown, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this spring, her knee on the near side larger than the other, and has had the sweny on the off-shoulder, that caused the flesh to perish and is not quite well, and she is lame a little, branded under her mane with I. K. as it is thought: The other is a sorrel, with a blaze in her face, near 14 hands high, three years old this spring, not docked, it is thought she is branded with I. K. under her mane. Whoever secures the thief and mares, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the mares returned to the owner, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for each. ISAAC KNIGHT. †

REGULUS,

WILL COVER at the Plantation where the Subscriber now lives, within four Miles of Glouceſter, and five of Cooper's Ferry, at Forty Dollars the Season, and One for the Groom, Twenty-five the single Leap, and Eighty to insure a Foal. REGULUS is a good Bay, full fifteen and a half Hands high, one white foot; got by Old Figure; is now rising five Years old, and allowed by competent Judges to be the finest of his Blood in this or any of the adjacent States.

JOHN BISPHAM.

*** Good Pasture provided for Mares that are sent from a Distance, at Four Dollars per Week. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT OF GROUND, 30 Feet front and 78 Feet deep, on which are two Tenements, next Door to the Subscriber, in Fifth-Street, between Market and Arch-Streets. For further Particulars, enquire of

April 14, 1779. ‖ THOMAS BOURNE.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A LARGE Frame HOUSE and KITCHEN, in Water-street, between Lombard-street and South-street, formerly belonging to THOMAS CLIFFEN, Sadler. Enquire of

April 6, 1779. ‡ JAMES HOOD, Cooper.

Potts-Grove, April 1, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons, in the night of the second ult. broke open and entered the house the subscriber lives in, and took out two large pewter dishes, and one middle sized ditto, one large pewter bason, one smaller ditto, and seven pewter plates, the plates marked S. M. I do hereby offer the above reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person that will give information so that I may get the said goods again, and have the thief or thieves brought to proper punishment, or Forty Dollars for the goods only.

¶ SAMUEL M'CLINTUCK.

Douglas Township, Berks County, April 1, 1779.

RUN away last night from the subscriber an indented servant lad, named *John Henry Steinseifer*, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brown straight hair, long visage, dark complexion, speaks very little English: Had on and took with him, one new and one old hat, two country linen shirts, four jackets, two ash coloured, one with sleeves, and lined with home made linsey, and metal buttons, and one blue German ditto, blue flaxen trowsers, two pair of black and white woollen stockings, and two pair of shoes, one with nails in them, no buckles. He also took with him a half stocked gun, with a blue barrel and London lock, a sermon book, a blue and white pillow-case to carry his clothes in. Whoever secures said Runaway, so that I may have him again, shall have a Reward of *One Hundred Dollars*, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ YOST SEESSEE.

Burlington, April 26, 1779.

TO be sold by public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May next (if not sold by private sale before) on the premises, That large and commodious HOUSE and LOT in this city, known for a number of years by the name of The Stage House, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, near the town or market wharff; the house consists of six rooms on the first floor, one of which fronts the river and is large enough to dine fifty persons at once, and has an elegant gallery outside; the second story has eight bed-rooms. There is a kitchen, with a pump of good water in it, a bakehouse, stables and granary, and a wharff running back of the house, which with little expence in lengthening would afford conveniencies for shallops and flats to load and unload. The lot is 78 feet on River-street, and extends that width to low water mark. The Vendue to begin at twelve o'clock on said day. The title is indisputable. JOHN WILLS. ¶

To be SOLD for Cash,

Of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

THREE PLANTATIONS, containing in the whole about one thousand acres, situate in Lower Smithfield township, Northampton county. The land lies on both sides M'Michael's Creek, and adjoining Jacob Strowd, and at a small distance from his mill. There are upwards of one hundred acres of land cleared. It is well timbered, and a considerable quantity of good meadow may be made on each plantation. The above lands are in the midst of a very fine settlement, and the farthest part thereof not more than five miles from Nicholas Dupui, Esq; at Delaware River. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, at the Town of Northampton, commonly called Allen-Town, or of BENJAMIN TOMKINS, near the Wind Gap, or of THOMAS M'CARTY, near Brinker's mill.

† ROBERT LEVERS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he can, and has for several years past, infallibly cured the BITE of a MAD DOG, as numbers of people in this and the neighbouring provinces can testify. My ancestors, for upwards of 150 years, did successfully practice the same cure in Old England, when the ablest physicians there, after trying their utmost skill, have failed therein. Those who are so unhappy as to meet with such a fatal disaster may find an easy and effectual cure, by applying to me, in Arch-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia. DANIEL GOODMAN.

Bucks County, March 25, 1779.

WHEREAS divers malicious persons have propagated a false and seditious report, that we, the subscribers went frequently and conveyed provisions into the city of Philadelphia, while in possession of the enemy. We do now hereby call on those persons to prove their assertions, or for ever after be silent, and stand condemned of propagating false and calumnious reports. JAMES M'NAIR, JOHN KEITH. ¶

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